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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MARIO MENDOZA,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.

TEAM CAR CARE, LLC D/B/A JIFFY  
LUBE; ANTHONY FANTICOLA &  
JOANN FANTICOLA FAMILY  
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP; and DOES 1  
to 10,  
Defendants.

**Case No.:**

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR DENIAL  
OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF A DISABLED  
PERSON IN VIOLATIONS OF

1. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES  
ACT, 42 U.S.C. §12131 et seq.;
2. CALIFORNIA'S UNRUH CIVIL  
RIGHTS ACT;
3. CALIFORNIA'S DISABLED  
PERSONS ACT;
4. CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY  
CODE;
5. NEGLIGENCE

Plaintiff MARIO MENDOZA ("Plaintiff") complains of Defendants TEAM CAR CARE, LLC D/B/A JIFFY LUBE; ANTHONY FANTICOLA & JOANN FANTICOLA FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP; and DOES 1 to 10 ("Defendants") and alleges as follows:

**PARTIES**

1  
2 1. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff suffers  
3 from cerebral palsy and is substantially limited in his ability to walk. Plaintiff requires the  
4 use of a wheelchair at all times when traveling in public.

5 2. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners,  
6 business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for an oil changer  
7 (“Business”) located at or about 1332 S. Fremont Ave., Alhambra, California.

8 3. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or  
9 otherwise of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, are unknown to Plaintiff,  
10 who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave of  
11 Court to amend this Complaint when the true names and capacities have been  
12 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and, based thereon, alleges that each such  
13 fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner, and therefore, liable to  
14 Plaintiff for the acts herein alleged.

15 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, at all relevant  
16 times, each of the Defendants was the agent, employee, or alter-ego of each of the other  
17 Defendants, and/or was acting in concert with each of the other Defendants, and in doing  
18 the things alleged herein was acting with the knowledge and consent of the other  
19 Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency or employment relationship.

20 5. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or  
21 failure to act by a defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be  
22 deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly  
23 and severally.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 6. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §§ 1331 and  
26 1343 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et*  
27 *seq.*).  
28



1 failed to provide an access aisle with level surface slope as there was a  
2 rain channel within the boundary of the access aisle.

3 14. These barriers and conditions denied Plaintiff the full and equal access to the  
4 Business and caused Plaintiff difficulty and frustration. Plaintiff wishes to return and  
5 patronize the Business; however, Plaintiff is deterred from visiting the Business because  
6 his knowledge of these violations prevents him from returning until the barriers are  
7 removed.

8 15. Based on the violations, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that  
9 there are additional barriers to accessibility at the Business after further site inspection.  
10 Plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. *See Doran v. 7-  
11 Eleven, Inc.* 524 F.3d 1034 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008).

12 16. In addition, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that Defendants  
13 knew that particular barriers render the Business inaccessible, violate state and federal  
14 law, and interfere with access for the physically disabled.

15 17. At all relevant times, Defendants had and still have control and dominion  
16 over the conditions at this location and had and still have the financial resources to  
17 remove these barriers without much difficulty or expenses to make the Business  
18 accessible to the physically disabled in compliance with ADDAG and Title 24  
19 regulations. Defendants have not removed such barriers and have not modified the  
20 Business to conform to accessibility regulations.

### 21 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 22 **VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990**

23 18. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior  
24 paragraphs in this complaint.

25 19. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), no individual  
26 shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of  
27 the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of  
28

1 public accommodation by any person who owns, leases, or leases to, or operates a place  
2 of public accommodation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

3 20. Discrimination, *inter alia*, includes:

- 4 a. A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or  
5 procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such  
6 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations  
7 to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that  
8 making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of  
9 such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or  
10 accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 11 b. A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no  
12 individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or  
13 otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the  
14 absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can  
15 demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the  
16 nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or  
17 accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42  
18 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- 19 c. A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers  
20 that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation  
21 barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an  
22 establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that  
23 can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail  
24 passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where  
25 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).
- 26 d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum  
27 extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily  
28 accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including

1 individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum  
2 extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the  
3 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered  
4 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with  
5 disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the  
6 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area  
7 are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and  
8 scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

9 21. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be  
10 provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every  
11 eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in  
12 (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated “van accessible.” 1991 ADA  
13 Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall  
14 be a van accessible parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.

15 22. Under the ADA, the method and color of marking are to be addressed by  
16 State or local laws or regulations. See 36 C.F.R., Part 1191. Under the California  
17 Building Code (“CBC”), the parking space identification signs shall include the  
18 International Symbol of Accessibility. Parking identification signs shall be reflectorized  
19 with a minimum area of 70 square inches. Additional language or an additional sign  
20 below the International Symbol of Accessibility shall state “Minimum Fine \$250.” A  
21 parking space identification sign shall be permanently posted immediately adjacent and  
22 visible from each parking space, shall be located with its centerline a maximum of 12  
23 inches from the centerline of the parking space and may be posted on a wall at the  
24 interior end of the parking space. See CBC § 11B-502.6, et seq.

25 23. Moreover, an additional sign shall be posted either in a conspicuous place at  
26 each entrance to an off-street parking facility or immediately adjacent to on-site  
27 accessible parking and visible from each parking space. The additional sign shall not be  
28 less than 17 inches wide by 22 inches high. The additional sign shall clearly state in

1 letters with a minimum height of 1 inch the following: “Unauthorized vehicles parked in  
2 designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license  
3 plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed always at the owner’s expense...”

4 See CBC § 11B-502.8, et seq.

5 24. Here, Defendants failed to provide the parking space identification sign with  
6 the International Symbol of Accessibility. In addition, Defendants failed to provide the  
7 signs stating, “Minimum Fine \$250” and “Van Accessible.” Moreover, Defendants failed  
8 to provide the additional sign with the specific language stating “Unauthorized vehicles  
9 parked in designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special  
10 license plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed always at the owner’s  
11 expense...”

12 25. Under the 1991 Standards, parking spaces and access aisles must be level  
13 with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.2.  
14 Accessible parking spaces shall be at least 96 in (2440 mm) wide. Parking access aisles  
15 shall be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance and shall comply  
16 with 4.3. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. Parked  
17 vehicle overhangs shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route. Parking spaces  
18 and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all  
19 directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.3.

20 26. Here, the access aisle is not level with the parking spaces as there was a rain  
21 channel within the boundary of the access aisle. Under the 2010 Standards, access aisles  
22 shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve. Changes in level are not  
23 permitted. 2010 Standards § 502.4. “Access aisles are required to be nearly level in all  
24 directions to provide a surface for transfer to and from vehicles.” 2010 Standards § 502.4  
25 Advisory. Id. No more than a 1:48 slope is permitted.

26 27. A public accommodation shall maintain in operable working condition those  
27 features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable  
28 by persons with disabilities by the Act or this part. 28 C.F.R. 35.211(a).









1 case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and any attorney's fees that may be  
2 determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights  
3 provided in Section 54, 54.1, and 54.2.

4 39. California Civil Code § 54(d) specifies, "a violation of the right of an  
5 individual under Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) also  
6 constitute a violation of this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed to limit  
7 the access of any person in violation of that act.

8 40. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial  
9 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled  
10 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have  
11 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

12 41. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to  
13 experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for  
14 statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

#### 15 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### 16 **CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 19955, et seq.**

17 42. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior  
18 paragraphs in this complaint.

19 43. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of  
20 a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a "full and equal" basis unless each  
21 such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §  
22 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the  
23 provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

24 44. The purpose of California Health & Safety Code § 1995 et seq. is to ensure  
25 that public accommodations or facilities constructed in this state with private funds  
26 adhere to the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 4450) of Division 5 of  
27 Title 1 of the Government Code. The code relating to such public accommodations also  
28 require that "when sanitary facilities are made available for the public, clients, or

1 employees in these stations, centers, or buildings, they shall be made available for  
2 persons with disabilities.

3 45. Title II of the ADA holds as a “general rule” that no individual shall be  
4 discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of goods  
5 (or use), services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who  
6 owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).  
7 Further, each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and distinct  
8 violation of California Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d), thus independently justifying an  
9 award of damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not  
10 limited to Civil Code § 54.3 and Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

11 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **NEGLIGENCE**

13 46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior  
14 paragraphs in this complaint.

15 47. Defendants have a general duty and a duty under the ADA, Unruh Civil  
16 Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act to provide safe and accessible facilities  
17 to the Plaintiff.

18 48. Defendants breached their duty of care by violating the provisions of ADA,  
19 Unruh Civil Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act.

20 49. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ negligent conduct, Plaintiff  
21 has suffered damages.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief and judgment against  
24 Defendants as follows:

25 1. For preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to comply  
26 with the Americans with Disability Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act;

27 2. Award of all appropriate damages, including but not limited to statutory  
28 damages, general damages and treble damages in amounts, according to proof;

1           3.     Award of all reasonable restitution for Defendants' unfair competition  
2 practices;

3           4.     Reasonable attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit in this  
4 action;

5           5.     Prejudgment interest pursuant to California Civil Code § 3291; and

6           6.     Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

7                               **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

8           Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby  
9 demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

10  
11 Dated: November 5, 2024

SO. CAL. EQUAL ACCESS GROUP

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14 By: /s/ Jason J. Kim  
15 Jason J. Kim, Esq.  
16 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
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